

CHAPTER 2: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS (KPA 2)

2.1 WATER SERVICES

A. WATER SERVICES DELIVERY STRATEGY AND MAIN ROLE-PLAYERS:

Our institution is registered by the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry as a Water Services Provider and Water Services Authority regarding the provision of water in our entire area.

B. LEVELS AND STANDARDS IN WATER SERVICES:

Water samples are taken on a monthly basis and then transported to the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality for a proper technical analysis. The results regarding the quality of water samples analysed are referred to Council via the relevant Portfolio Committee, for further deliberations and possible action to be taken if the quality of water is below the expected health standards. All consumers have access to quality water by means of individual connections.



**DIRECTOR OF
TECHNICAL AND
INFRASTRUCTURE
SERVICES**

The only serious incident regarding the supply of quality water happened in Aberdeen when we experienced a technical problem with the chlorinator. This problem took almost three weeks to be fixed by the relevant department.

C. ANNUAL PERFORMANCE AS PER KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS IN WATER SERVICES

	Indicator name	Total number of household/customer expected to benefit	Estimated backlogs (actual numbers)	Target set for the FY under review (actual numbers)	Number of HH/customer reached during the FY	Percentage of achievement during the year
1	Percentage of households with access to potable water	10 465	Nil	10 465	10 465	100 %
2	Percentage of indigent households with access to free basic potable water	4246	Nil	4246	4246	100 %
4	Percentage of clinics with access to potable water	6	Nil	Nil	6	100 %
5	Percentage of schools with access to potable water	28	Nil	28	28	100 %
6	Percentage of households using buckets	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100 %

D. MAJOR CHALLENGES IN WATER SERVICES AND REMEDIAL ACTIONS IN THIS SECTION THE MUNICIPALITY IS EXPECTED TO CLEARLY INDICATE THE CHALLENGES RELATING TO WATER PROVISION WITHIN ITS JURISDICTION AND PROPOSE WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE TO ADDRESS THEM.

- to obtain a sustainable source of water supply for our entire area; for example, from the Orange River;
- old and ageing infrastructure that causes frequent breakages of water pipes that must be fixed at cost to minimize water loss;
- due to the fact that we are in a semi-arid area with a low annual rainfall, that each household be supplied with a water tank to harvest rainwater;
- that funds be allocated by the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry for the second feasibility study regarding the safety of the Nqweba Dam wall that will determine the future plans;
- that DWAF be requested to allocate funds for the rehabilitation of all the boreholes to increase their capacity;
- new water reservoirs are required for all three towns that fall under the jurisdiction of Camdeboo;
- failure by some consumers to settle their municipal accounts timeously or not at all - Credit Control Policy then kicks in;
- installation of new bulk water meters and telemetry systems at the reservoirs to monitor and regulate water consumption in order to obtain the exact figure/data regarding the supply and demand activities;
- to capture all the water infrastructure into our GIS; and
- that all the employees in the Water Provision Section be trained and capacitated to enable them to

render this service according to the required standards.

2.2 ELECTRICITY SERVICES

A. ELECTRICITY SERVICES DELIVERY STRATEGY AND MAIN ROLE-PLAYERS

This function includes the bulk purchase and distribution of electricity. The main role-players are Eskom and the municipality.

The electricity purchasing and distribution functions of the municipality are administered as follows and include:

- the supply and distribution of electricity throughout the Camdeboo area; that is, Graaff-Reinet Town, Kroonvale and Rural Consumers; Aberdeen Town; and Thembalesizwe.
- Umasizakhe; Lotusville and Nieu-Bethesda are being supplied by ESKOM.

The strategic objective of this function is to supply high-quality electricity at an acceptable and affordable price.

B. LEVEL AND STANDARDS IN ELECTRICITY SERVICES

The electricity supply is according to the National Electricity Regulator's guidelines; policies and Act for both low and high level electricity services to all the consumers. The latter refers to the households and industries.

C. ANNUAL PERFORMANCE AS PER KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS IN ELECTRICITY SERVICES

	Indicator name	Total number of household/customer expected to benefit	Estimated backlogs (actual numbers)	Target set for the f. year under review (actual numbers)	Number of HH/customer reached during the FY	Percentage of achievement during the year
1	Percentage of households with access to electricity services	11 632	40 (rural households)	Nil	Nil	100 %
2	Percentage of indigent households with access to basic electricity services		Nil	Nil	Nil	100 %
4	Percentage of indigent households with access to free alternative energy sources	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 %

D. MAJOR CHALLENGES IN ELECTRICITY SERVICES AND REMEDIAL ACTIONS

- to upgrade and replace the old and/or ageing infrastructure to ensure sufficient and sustainable electricity supply. The Department of Minerals and Energy to allocate funding for this project;
- to install additional substations in the area where the demand has increased substantially;
- to install substations and reticulation network for future industrial; commercial and housing development;



- to install additional area lighting in the existing residential areas and main roads. Council will have to budget for this project in the next financial years, to be done in phases; and
- that all the electricity infrastructure be captured on the GIS.

**ELECTRICAL
DEPARTMENT**

2.3 SANITATION

A. SANITATION SERVICES DELIVERY STRATEGY AND MAIN ROLE-PLAYERS

The sewerage functions of the municipality are administered as follows:

Wastewater conveyance; wastewater treatment and also affluent water discharge to the sportsfields for irrigation purposes. The functions applicable to the wastewater conveyance division are; planning of wastewater conveyance and wastewater treatment infrastructure; integrated delivery of sanitation infrastructure to newly built areas, such as housing development schemes and the maintenance of the wastewater infrastructure such as pipelines, raising mains, pumpstations and wastewater treatment works.

B. LEVEL AND STANDARDS IN SANITATION SERVICES

All the serviced sites are connected to the sewerage network, except the outstanding VIP toilets in Nieu-Bethesda that will be connected to the bulk services in phases. At the present moment only twenty six (26) households have been connected and twenty eight (28) will be connected during the 2009/2010 Financial Year with funding of R2 million from Cacadu District Municipality.

C. ANNUAL PERFORMANCE AS PER KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS IN SANITATION SERVICES

	Indicator name	Total number of household/customer expected to benefit	Estimated backlogs (actual numbers)	Target set for the f. year under review	Number of HH/customer reached	Percentage of achievement during the year
1	Percentage of households with access to sanitation services	10 465	215	28	Nil (2009/10)	99,7 %
2	Percentage of indigent households with access to free basic sanitation services	4 246	Nil	4 246	4 246	100 %
4	Percentage of clinics with access to sanitation services	6	Nil	Nil	6	100%
5	Percentage of schools with access to sanitation services	28	Nil	28	28	100 %

D. MAJOR CHALLENGES IN SANITATION SERVICES AND REMEDIAL ACTIONS

- in Nieu-Bethesda two hundred and fifteen households must still be connected to the waterborne sewerage system. Out of this number twenty eight will be connected during the 2009/10 Financial Year with funding of R2 million from Cacadu District Municipality;
- R6 691 444,00 is still required for to connect the whole area;
- the extension of the Waste Water Treatment Works in Nieu-Bethesda. The cost estimate is R7 million. An Application has been submitted to the Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs;
- the extension of the Waste Water Treatment Works in Graaff-Reinet with an estimated cost of R15 139 000,00;
- the extension of the Aberdeen Waste Water Treatment Works with an estimated cost of R5 282 000,00;
- the upgrading of sewerage pump stations in all three towns at an estimated cost of R17 720 132,00; and
- upgrading of sewerage reticulation in Thembalesizwe at an estimated cost of R 5 067 000,00.



TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL

2.4 ROAD MAINTENANCE

A. ROAD MAINTENANCE SERVICES DELIVERY STRATEGY AND MAIN ROLE-PLAYERS

Council has a standing policy to tar two streets in each previously disadvantaged area (ward). The role of the Municipality is to provide appropriate, cost effective and affordable roads; stormwater drainage; transportation infrastructure and public transport services in order to improve the quality of life of the communities.

The main role-players are the municipality; Department of Roads and Transport as well as SANRAL. The Department of Roads and Transport and SANRAL are responsible for the construction and maintenance of National, Provincial and rural roads whereas the municipality is responsible for the roads within the urban areas.

B. LEVEL AND STANDARDS IN ROAD MAINTENANCE SERVICES.

All households have access to either a gravel or tarred road. The gravel roads are maintained according to the Work Schedule of the Department of Infrastructure and Technical Services and also immediately after a rainstorm. The tarred roads are maintained annually from the Operating maintenance Vote. The quality and standards of our roads are of good and acceptable standards.

C. ANNUAL PERFORMANCE AS PER KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS IN ROAD MAINTENANCE SERVICES

	Indicator name	Total number of household/customer expected to benefit	Estimated backlogs (actual numbers)	Target set for the f. year under review (Actual numbers)	Number of HH/customer reached during the FY	Percentage of achievement during the year
1	Percentage of households without access to gravel or graded roads	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-
2	Percentage of road infrastructure requiring upgrade	40 %	40 %	7	7	100 %
3	Percentage of planned new road infrastructure actually constructed	3 660	40 %	7	7	100 %
4	Percentage of capital budget reserved for road upgrading and maintenance effectively used.	%	40 %	7	7	100 %

D. MAJOR CHALLENGES IN ROAD MAINTENANCE SERVICES AND REMEDIAL ACTIONS

- the tarring of all remaining streets in the urban developed areas;
- due to our revenue base, the Municipality is unable to address the backlog. Financial assistance is needed from the Department of Roads and Transport for to address the backlog. The estimated cost is R143 000 000,00;
- regarding the storm water backlog, increased MIG allocations are needed. The estimated cost for to address the backlog fully is R45 000 000,00;
- funding is also needed for to maintain and reseal our roads on a regular basis. The estimated cost R7 618 000,00;
- that more attention be paid to the condition of the rural roads by the Department of Roads and Transport as well as SANRAL; and
- that the Department of Roads and Transport be requested to install paving in all the roads in the newly developed residential areas.

2.5 WASTE MANAGEMENT

A. WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES DELIVERY STRATEGY AND MAIN ROLE-PLAYERS

- The municipality has a fully integrated waste management service; executed by the Departments Community Services, and Technical and Infrastructure Services.
- Refuse is collected two days per week in most of the areas, except in other areas where it services with one removal per week. In all businesses, refuse is removed two to three times a week.
- The Department of Technical and Infrastructure Services is responsible for managing the landfill sites, together with the Community Services Department, that includes the digging of trenches/cells; compacting the waste and replacing the overburden and topical once a trench has been filled.

B. LEVEL AND STANDARDS IN WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES

A regular waste removal service is provided to all households, businesses, schools and other institutions within the major towns of the Municipal area. This service can be seen as access to a high quality standard of waste management service. The municipality at the moment does not provide a waste removal service to the farms in the municipal area as the extent of the area and the remote locations of farms will not make this economical feasible. Thus this area can be seen as having a zero or low quality standard of waste management service.

C. ANNUAL PERFORMANCE AS PER KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS IN WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES

	Indicator name	Total number of household/customer expected to benefit	Estimated backlogs (actual numbers)	Target set for the f. year under review	Number of HH/customer reached	Percentage of achievement during the year
1	Percentage of households with access to refuse removal services	10465	Nil	Nil	10465	100 %

D. MAJOR CHALLENGES IN WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES AND REMEDIAL ACTIONS

- to speed up the relocation of the present dumping site by putting pressure on the Department of Economic Development and Economic Affairs for the finalisation of the Environmental Impact Assessment; the issuing of the Record Decision and the licence/permit.
- to adequately upgrade and compact new solid waste disposal sites and transfer stations to fulfil the needs of the communities;
- to continue supplying refuse bins to low income households through adequate budgeting during each financial year;
- to rehabilitate the Nieu-Bethesda waste disposal site - developing a process plan for 5 years until 2012 with the assistance and approval of the Department of Economic Development and Environmental Affairs; and
- in some households there is no co-operation regarding the refuse removal service provided and this results in illegal dumping. Ward Councillors and Ward Committees must educate the residents in the Wards to keep the areas clean.

2.6 HOUSING & TOWN PLANNING

A. HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING SERVICES DELIVERY STRATEGY AND MAIN ROLE-PLAYERS.

The Department of Human Settlements, the Developer in housing service delivery and our institution assist in the implementation of an approved project. The Housing Sector Plan was developed by Metroplan Consultants and approved by Council. An amount of R3 million from the Housing Development Fund was utilised for to revamp and reconstruct fallen houses. The project was successfully completed in December 2008. The National Housing Department approved 242 applications for the in-fill erven. Due to technical and logistical the project is not yet completed. The issue of the semi-detached houses in UMasizakhe must be addressed as a priority.

The main role-players are the National Department of Human Settlements; the Provincial Departments of Human Settlements and Local Government and Traditional Affairs; the Municipality; appointed Consultants; the Social Compact Committees and Ward Committees; as well as the Land Surveyor.

The Town Planning function has been outsourced to Urban Dynamics Consultants (Port Elizabeth) due to the lack of capacity in our institution. Quarterly meetings are being held with all the relevant role-players. In the meetings the following are discussed; encroachments, resurveying, funding, rezoning; sub-divisions; consolidations as well as public open spaces.

B. LEVEL AND STANDARDS IN HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING SERVICES

The levels of houses are categorised into RDP houses; private property developments and other related building applications. The standards are enforced and controlled through the National Building Regulations; Provincial Ordinance of 1985; Housing Act; Municipal Systems Act and the Municipal by-laws.

C. ANNUAL PERFORMANCE AS PER DAY KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS IN HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING SERVICES

	Indicator name	Total number of household/customer expected to benefit	Estimated backlogs (Actual numbers)	Target set for the f. year under review	Number of HH/customer reached	Percentage of achievement during the year
1	Percentage of households living in informal settlements	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 %
2	Percentage of informal settlements that have been provided with basic services	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 %
3	Percentage of households in formal housing that conforms to the minimum building standards for residential houses	100 %	0 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

D. MAJOR CHALLENGES IN HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING SERVICES AND REMEDIAL ACTIONS

- that the issue of the Title Deeds of the 120 houses in Geluksdal be dealt with by the Department of Human Settlements as a matter of urgency. The attorney that was awarded the tender never commenced with the transfer of the properties to the rightful owners, because he kept on demanding upfront payment for the work to be done by his firm;
- that the rectification of encroachments of properties in Umasizakhe be finalised as soon as feasible so that all the registered properties can be transferred to the rightful owners by issuing them with Title Deeds; - those who were issued with Leasehold Titles do not want the documents endorsed into Freehold Titles;
- that the issue of the endorsement of the Leasehold Titles be attended to by the National Government as a matter of urgency;
- that the relatives inform the municipality timeously about the death of the registered owner and decide on the name of the new houseowner;
- that the Department of Human Settlements property assist those poor households that cannot afford to pay the transfer fees whenever a house needs to be transferred to a new owner as decided upon by the family;
- acquisition of suitable land for housing development in all our areas - to be assisted by the Department of Human Settlements; Land Affairs and the Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs;
- the leasing of RDP houses by the owners to business people for taverns and Spaza Shops;
- the East Cape Liquor Board to assist the Municipality to attend to illegal operations/transactions;
- allocation of sufficient funds for planning and survey of new areas/sites for industrial; commercial and private development by the Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs as well as the municipality;
- acquisition of suitable land for to establish common cemeteries in all three towns - Cacadu District Municipality; Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs; Development of Southern Africa; Department of Health and the municipality;
- that additional funds be allocated by the Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs for to finalise the encroachments as well as other fallen/dilapidated houses in UMasizakhe before the properties can be transferred to the rightful owners;
- and that one family that stays in the semi-detached houses in UMasizakhe be prioritized for the next housing development project by the municipality; and
- that council must appoint a Town Planner as soon as feasible.

2.7 SPATIAL PLANNING

A. PREPARATION AND APPROVAL PROCESS OF SDF:

Council adopted and approved its Spatial Development Framework Plan that was compiled by Urban Dynamics.

The SDF deals with the identification of suitable land for future housing development; public open spaces; commonages land; future residential areas; school sites; etcetera.

The major role-players were Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs; Urban Dynamics; Aurecon (previously known as Ninham Shand Consulting Engineers) and the municipality.

The present SDF must be reviewed urgently due to the significant growth of our area and the demand for residential; commercial and industrial sites.

B. LAND USE MANAGEMENT:

The number of applications received and processed during the financial year under review are as follows:

- Rezoning - 10;
- Sub-division - 10;
- Consent Use - 24;
- Removal of restrictive conditions - 1; and
- Township establishments - none.

C. MAJOR CHALLENGES IN SPATIAL PLANNING SERVICES AND REMEDIAL ACTIONS

- that the present SDF be reviewed as soon as feasible with the assistance of the Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs as well as the municipality;
- that awareness campaigns be conducted with the communities regard the general issue of Land Use Management to avoid illegal occupation of land; illegal dumping; illegal construction of properties; etcetera;
- that funds be obtained from the Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs for the entire Camdeboo area;
- that in the next financial years the issue of the different Zoning Schemes in our areas be addressed adequately by both the Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs and the municipality; and
- that additional commonage land be acquired for the emerging farmers with the assistance of the Department of Land Affairs.

2.8 INDIGENT POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

A. PREPARATION AND APPROVAL PROCESS OF THE INDIGENT POLICY.

Council approved the indigent policy in March 1997, by providing 6000 litres of water to both the poor and non-poor indigent households. The indigent policy was then thereafter extended to other essential services such as electricity, sanitation and refuse removal.

Before the adoption and approval of the present policy the Ward Committee members and the public at large were granted an opportunity to make inputs/comments in the form of public participation.

B. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POLICY

The policy is strictly adhered to and implemented by the Treasury Department. Only those households that are identified as poor are assisted by means of the equitable share. Before the approval of each application, the Ward Councillors an afforded are opportunity to verify the information.

The Credit Control Policy is also implemented against the households that default on their payments. After the final demand has been issued and there is no response from that particular household owner, the account is handed over to Council's attorneys for collection purposes.

The house owners who cannot afford to pay their municipal accounts are being encouraged to report their situation at the Treasury Department and make the necessary arrangements.

C. MAJOR CHALLENGES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INDIGENT POLICY AND REMEDIAL ACTION.

- Failure by some households to transfer the property of a deceased into the name of the person the family has identified to take over the ownership;
- Failure by the beneficiaries of the equitable share to inform the Treasury Department whenever the total monthly income of the household improves. There is a software that is being developed by the Department of Local and Traditional Affairs to manage the entry and exit points of the beneficiaries;
- Non-disclosure of the real total monthly income of the household where there is an extra income from another source that could increase the monthly income;
- When defaulting households accounts have been handed over to Council's attorneys for collection purposes, the house owners simply forget or ignore their current accounts as a result they keep on defaulting; - the Ward Committees and Community Development Workers must assist the communities around this issue; and
- Failure by the qualifying households to collect their free electricity tokens from the vendors, and this usually results in serious queries from the Department of Minerals and Energy. All the qualifying households must be encouraged to collect their 50 kwh free electricity from the vendors on a regular basis.

2.9 OVERALL SERVICE DELIVERY BACKLOGS

Basic service delivery area	30 June 2008			30 June 2009		
Water backlogs (6KL/month)	Required	Budgeted	Actual	Required	Budgeted	Actual
Backlogs to be eliminated (n0. HH not receiving the minimum standard service)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Backlogs to be eliminated (%: total HH identified as backlog/total number of HH in the municipality)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Spending on new infrastructure to eliminate backlogs (R000)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Spending on renewal of existing infrastructure to eliminate backlog (R000)	R1, 800 000	R1, 800 000	R1, 800 000	R5, 400 000	R5, 400 000	R5, 400 000
Total spending to eliminate backlogs (R000)	R1,800 000	R1,800 000	R1,800 000	R5,400 000	R5,400 000	R5,400 000
Spending on maintenance to ensure no new backlogs (R000)	R265,000	R265,000	R265,000	R323,000	R323,000	R323,000
Electricity backlogs (30KWH/month)						
Backlogs to be eliminated (n0. HH not receiving the minimum standard service)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Backlogs to be eliminated (%: total HH identified as backlog/total numb of HH in the municipality)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Spending on new infrastructure to eliminate backlogs (R000)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Spending on renewal of existing infrastructure to eliminate backlog (R000)	R 2 060, 000	R2 060, 000	R2 060, 000	R5 265, 000	R5 265, 000	R5 265, 000
Total spending to eliminate backlogs (R000)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Spending on maintenance to ensure no new backlogs (R000)	R 2 060, 000	R2 060, 000	R2 060, 000	R5 265, 000	R5 265, 000	R5 265, 000
Sanitation backlogs						
Backlogs to be eliminated (n0. HH not receiving the minimum standard service)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Backlogs to be eliminated (%: total HH identified as backlog/total numb of HH in the municipality)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Spending on new infrastructure to eliminate backlogs (R000)	R3,600 000	R3,600 000	R3,600 000	Nil	Nil	Nil
Spending on renewal of existing infrastructure to eliminate backlog (R000)	R3,500 000	R3,500 000	R3,500 000	R2,130 000	R2,130 000	R2,130 000
Total spending to eliminate backlogs (R000)	R7,100 000	R7,100 000	R7,100 000	R2,130 000	R2,130 000	R2,130 000
Spending on maintenance to ensure no new backlogs (R000)	R131,000	R131,000	R131,000	R105,000	R105,000	R105,000

Road maintenance backlogs						
Backlogs to be eliminated (n0. HH not receiving the minimum standard service)	45 %	5 %	5 %	40 %	4 %	4 %
Backlogs to be eliminated (%: total HH identified as backlog/total numb of HH in the municipality)	45 %	5 %	45 %	40 %	4 %	4 %
Spending on new infrastructure to eliminate backlogs (R000)	R 2 528,000	R2 528,000	R2,528,000	R3 750 000	R3 750 000	R3 750 000
Spending on renewal of existing infrastructure to eliminate backlog (R000)	R4 228,000	R4 228,000	R4 228,00	R7 618,000	R7 618,000	R7 618,000
Total spending to eliminate backlogs (R000)	R4 228,000	R4 228,000	R4 228,000	R7 618,000	R7 618,000	R7 618,000
Spending on maintenance to ensure no new backlogs (R000)	R143,000	R143,000	R143,000	R7 618,000	R3 750,000	R 3 750,000
Refuse removal						
Backlogs to be eliminated (n0. HH not receiving the minimum standard service)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Backlogs to be eliminated (%: total HH identified as backlog/total numb of HH in the municipality)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Spending on new infrastructure to eliminate backlogs (R000)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Spending on renewal of existing infrastructure to eliminate backlog (R000)	R1 640 000	R1 640 000	R1 640 000	R6 420 000	R6 420 000	R6 420 000
Total spending to eliminate backlogs (R000)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Spending on maintenance to ensure no new backlogs (R000)	R1 640 000	R1 640 000	R1 640 000	R3 036 000	R2 895 250	R2 895 250
Housing and town planning						
Backlogs to be eliminated (n0. HH not receiving the minimum standard service)	4500	0	0	4500	242	39
Backlogs to be eliminated (%: total HH identified as backlog/total numb of HH in the municipality)	41,7	41,7	41,7	37,5	37,5	37,5
Spending on new infrastructure to eliminate backlogs (R000)	R 2 695,000	R1 445,000	R1 445,000	R4,658 000	R1 040 000	R1040 000
Spending on renewal of existing infrastructure to eliminate backlog (R000)	R2 695,00	R1 445,000	R 1 445,000	R4 658 000	R1 040 000	R1 040 000
Total spending to eliminate backlogs (R000)	R2 695,00	R1 445,000	R 1 445,000	R4 658 000	R1 040 000	R1 040 000
Spending on maintenance to ensure no new backlogs (R000)	R2 695,00	R1 445,000	R 1 445,000	R4 658 000	R1 040 000	R1 040 000

2.10 MIG PROJECTS

The projects mentioned hereunder were fully implemented and timeously completed by the Project Management Unit:

- Roads and Stormwater: Kroonvale: R 3 660 170,90; and
- Upgrading of Water Treatment Works and Pumps: R 1 685 000,00
- 50 % of the total allocation was for PMU Operating costs.

The total allocation for the projects was then R 5 345 170,90

Fourty three local people were employed in both projects of which twenty eight (28) were adult men; two (2) youth females and thirteen (13) youth males.

CHALLENGES

- a bigger allocation is needed for to address all the identified backlogs such as; bulk water and sanitation services; roads and stormwater and to attend to other MIG components;
- included in the bulk water and sanitation services, funds are needed for projects such as augmentation of bulk water supply and a new reservoir for Nieu-Bethesda; additional boreholds and a new reservoir for Aberdeen at an estimated cost of R 13 871 806,00; and
- the urgent extension of the Sewerage Treatment Works in Nieu-Bethesda to accommodate the entire area including future housing development projects; at an estimated cost of R7 000 000,00.

2.11 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

Primary Health Care services delivery strategy and main role-players.

To ensure the delivery of coordinated, sustainable, comprehensive primary health care services that prioritize the management for tubertulosis and HIV and AIDS through active community and partnership, to improve the quality of life of all individuals and communities.

The function of providing community health clinic services within the municipality is administered as follows and include:

- Reduce the HIV and AIDS infection rate
- Integration of HIV/AIDS/STI and TB programmes

In our area there are five (5) clinics; a Day Hospital; one Provincially-aided Hospital and one Provincial Hospital as well as a SANTA TB Hospital.

The roll-out of the anti-retroviral drugs is being managed and controlled by Midlands Hospital in Graaff-Reinet.

B. LEVEL AND STANDARDS IN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE.

- Preventive, promotive and rehabilitative services
- Communicable disease control
- Reproductive health services
- Maternal, child and women's health services
- Curative services for acute minor illnesses and chronic diseases
- Level 1 primary health care services at integrated nutrition and mental health services.
- Notifications of notifiable diseases and active surveillance for vaccine preventable disease.

C. ANNUAL PERFORMANCE AS PER KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS IN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

Eastern Cape - Facility Raw Data 2006/07 A

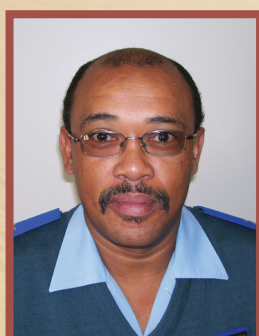
OU3	Cacadu DM
OU4	Camdeboo SD
OUType	(All)
PeriodType	(All)
Location	(All)
dPeriod	(All)

2009/08/13	2009/07/30	2009/07/27	2009/07/20	2009/07/10				
Sum of Entry Number		OU5						
SortOrder	DataElementName	Horseshoe	Kroonvale	Masakhane (Aberdeen)	Nieu-Bethesda	Umasizakhe	Grand Total	
1	PHC headcount under 5 years	3,054	3,370	3,436	1,072	3,388	14,420	
2	PHC headcount 5 years and older	17,535	18,403	20,754	5,637	24,040	86,369	

2.12 PROTECTION SERVICES

Traffic control services delivery strategy and main role-players:

- Conduct preventative traffic patrols and enforce traffic legislation compliance, speed checkings, court attendance, attend to traffic accidents and enforce municipal by-laws.
- Traffic safety - to ensure safety on our roads and streets and thereby contributing towards road safety.
- Driving Licence - ensure that the applicants are tested for learner's and driving licences according to the K53 Manual Standards.
- Motor Registration - ensure that all vehicles are registered and licenced in terms of the National Road Traffic Act 93 of 1996.
- Roadworthiness - ensure that all vehicles are tested according to SANS code of Practice 10047 and therefore contributing towards road safety.



MR. G. RHOODE



PROTECTION SERVICES PERSONNEL

The main role-players are the Municipal Law Enforcement Officers; Provincial Law Enforcement Officers and South African Police Services. The Staff component of the department is as follows:

- Manager Protection Services;
- Superintendent Traffic;
 - 2 Traffic Officers;
 - 1 Examiner of vehicles;
 - 2 Senior Clerks: Motor Registration and Driving Licences;
 - 1 Cleaner;
 - 2 General Workers: Road Maintenance; and
 - 1 Law Enforcement Officer: By-laws

Males	Females	African Males	Coloured Males	White Males	African Females	White Females	Coloured Females	TOTAL
8	3	2	5	1	0	0	3	11

B. FIRE BRIGADE

The service is rendered within the Municipal Boundaries, and also according to the cross-boundary agreement reached with Cacadu District Municipality. The staff component is as follows:

- Graaff-Reinet 7;
- Aberdeen 6; and
- Nieu-Bethesda 6.

The response time for all the five incidents reported was within the 10 minutes of the SANS Code of Practice.

Council have a Fire Contingency Plan which include all the different sector departments to assist in any emergency incidents.

The main role-players are the appointed Municipal employees; the Emergency Medical Services; South African Police Services; Department of Roads and Transport and some of the Non-governmental organisations.

Numerous awareness campaigns were conducted at some of the local schools; the Midland Hospital as well as basic training for all the volunteers in the different Wards. The records of fire call-outs indicated sixty seven (67) for Graaff-Reinet; 7 for Aberdeen and nil in Nieu-Bethesda.

C. DISASTER MANAGEMENT

To promote an integrated and co-ordinated approach to disaster management within the jurisdiction of Camdeboo. The present Disaster Management Plan was adopted and approved by Council in 2006. The department is in a process to review the plan in conjunction with the District Municipality. The risk management assessment process has been completed.

The main role-players are the identified employees from different departments of the municipality; Cacadu District Municipality; the South African Police Services; Department of Roads and Transport; SANRAL; ESKOM; TELKOM; Council of Churches; Red Cross; Chamber of Business; the Community Development Workers in the various Wards as well as members of the NGOs. All of these structures/organisations form part of the Local Disaster Management Advisory Forum, although the department is struggling to get all the stakeholders to the scheduled meetings. The manger is planning to address all the ward committees regarding this serious challenge.

D. MAJOR CHALLENGES IN TRAFFIC CONTROL; FIRE BRIGADE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT SERVICE DELIVERY AND REMEDIAL ACTIONS.

- to improve our Section 56 criminal procedure notices payments - with the implementation of the Administrative Adjudication of Road Traffic Offences the situation will definitely improve;
- regarding the motor licencing function, our revenue has decreased in this service. This has prompted the department to extend its office hours for motor vehicle licencing with thirty minutes in order for to accommodate the farmers; public servants; etcetera;
- additional fire hydrants for UMasizakhe; Koebergville; Geluksdal and Thembaesizwe;
- our area does not have a properly designed Disaster Management Centre that can be utilized in the event of a major disaster; that the centre form part of the planned Multi-Purpose Community Centre that will be erected in Graaff-Reinet after the whole process has been finalised by the Provincial Government; and
- to increase the 2010/2011 budget allocation for the upgrading of the road traffic signs and street name signs.

MAINTENANCE PAINTERS

